

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadīyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by *Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 10th June 2022 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK

Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: With regard to the accounts from the life of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), I was speaking about the Battle of *Yamamah*. Further details in this regard are as follows. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Sa‘eed Khudri* relates that he heard ‘*Abbād bin Bishr* say, O Abu Saeed! When we finished the military expedition of *Buzākha*, that night I saw in a dream as if the heavens had opened up and then closed for me. Abu Saeed says: When I looked at ‘*Abbād bin Bishr* after he had been martyred, there were many sword wounds on his face and I could only recognise him from a particular mark on his body.

Ḥaḍrat *Umm-e-‘Ammārah* was one of the extremely courageous female Companions in the history of Islām. Her name was *Nasibah bint Ka‘ab*. She also participated in the Battle of *Uhud* and fought with utmost courage. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) himself said that during the Battle of *Uhud* he saw her fight on his right and on his left. Her son, *Habīb bin Zaid*, was returning from Oman after hearing of the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) when he was captured by *Musailimah* who cut off all his limbs one by one and martyred him. When the news reached Ḥaḍrat *Umm-e-‘Ammārah*, she swore that she would face *Musailimah* herself and either kill him or be martyred in the way of Allāh. When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walid* prepared the army to go to *Yamamah*, Ḥaḍrat *Umm-e-‘Ammārah* also joined it with the permission of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Another of her sons, ‘*Abdullah*, also took part in this battle. She narrates: When we reached *Yamamah*, a fierce battle took place. When I saw the enemy of Allāh, I attacked him. However, someone came and stuck my hand and cut it off. When I reached *Musailimah*, I saw him lying on the ground and I saw my son ‘*Abdullah* standing there who had killed him. It is also mentioned in another narration that Ḥaḍrat *Umm-e-‘Ammārah* suffered eleven wounds in the battle of *Yamamah* and one of her hands was cut off.

Mahmūd bin Labīd narrates: When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* killed the people of *Yamamah*, a number of Muslims were also martyred amongst whom were many Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). The majority of Muslims who survived were injured. When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd* got news of the death of

Musailimah, *Mujjā'ah bin Murarah* was brought to him in chains so he could identify *Musailimah*. Being the representative of *Banu Hanifah* and their leader, *Mujjā'ah* wanted to save his people. Therefore, he devised a scheme and said to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd*: “The people that came out to fight against you did so in haste, whereas the fort is full of warriors. Hence, enter into this treaty with me on behalf of my people.” Having witnessed the losses sustained by the Muslims in this perilous battle and not wanting more harm to befall the Muslims, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* deemed this to be appropriate. After this, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* received a letter from Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) in which he was instructed to kill every person of age. However, this letter was received when Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* had already agreed to the treaty. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd* then sent a letter to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) explaining the condition of the Muslims and the reason for entering into a treaty. Upon reading the letter, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) became content. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* collected all the spoils of war and sent them to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). *Banu Hanifah* declared that they had severed all ties to *Musailimah*'s claim to prophethood and reverted to Islām.

Regarding the number of people who died in this battle, it is said that approximately 10,000 apostates were killed. According to another narration, 21,000 were killed. On the other hand, five to six hundred Muslims were martyred. According to various other accounts, the number of Muslims who were martyred during the Battle of *Yamamah* has been reported as 700, 1200 as well as 1700. According to one narration, those who were martyred included more than 700 *Huffāz-e-Qur'ān* (who have memorised the Holy Qur'ān), which was a great tragedy. However, it was the martyrdom of these *Huffāz* that then led to the compilation of the Qur'ān. According to some historians, the Battle of *Yamamah* took place in *Rabi'-ul-Awwal*, 12 AH. According to others, it took place towards the end of 11 AH. Both dates can be reconciled since the actual battle commenced in 11 AH and ended in 12AH.

Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) states: Those who made false claims to prophethood were not fought against because they claimed to be prophets within the ummah of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), rather the Companions fought them because they had abrogated the Shariah of Islām and had implemented their own laws. They not only claimed to be the rulers of their respective areas but also killed the Companions, attacked the Muslim lands, rebelled against the established government, and announced their independence.

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) says: A host of trials and difficulties befell Islam and the Muslims after the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Many hypocrites became apostates, some claimed to be prophets, and many Bedouins flocked around them, to the extent that *Musailimah*, the liar, amassed nearly 100,000 ignorant and wicked people around him. The believers were severely shaken by these tribulations. It was at such a time that Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was appointed the leader and the Khalīfa of the Seal of the Prophets. The behaviour of the hypocrites, disbelievers and apostates caused him to drown in sorrow and grief. He

would weep like a continuous downpour of rain and supplicate to Allāh for the progress of Islām and the Muslims. Eventually, Allāh bestowed His succour and the false claimants to prophethood and apostates were destroyed. The tribulations were put to an end, the situation was resolved, and the institution of Khilāfat was firmly established. Allāh transformed the state of the Muslims from fear into peace. Reflect on how all the characteristics and hallmarks of Khilāfat were thus fulfilled in the person of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Questions have been raised about Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* marriage to the daughter of *Mujjā'ah bin Murarah*. According to historians, when Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) learned of this marriage, he wrote a letter to *Khalid* saying: O, son of *Umm-e-Khalid*, you thought of marrying women while the blood of 1200 Muslims had not yet dried from your battlefield. What is more, *Mujjā'ah* deceived you into a treaty whereas Allāh the Almighty had given you complete authority over them.

Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* replied to this with a letter in which he wrote: I swear by the faith, I did not marry until the happiness (of victory) was complete and certain. I married the daughter of a person who would not have refused had I sent the proposal from Medina. Forgive me as I felt it appropriate to send the proposal from my current location. If this union displeases you from either the religious or worldly perspective, I am prepared to act according to your desire. As for the matter of condolences for the slain, if someone's pain and grief could keep someone alive or bring back the dead, then my pain and grief would have kept people alive and brought them back from the dead. I attacked in a way that I had no regard for my life and was certain of my death. As for the matter of *Mujjā'ah's* deception, in my opinion, I was not wrong, however, I do not have knowledge of the unseen. Whatever happened, Allāh turned it to the advantage of the Muslims. He made them inheritors of the land and the ultimate victory is for the righteous.

When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) received this letter, his anger dissipated. A group of *Quraish* along with the bearer of Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* letter sought pardon on his behalf, upon which Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said, "You are right," and he accepted Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* explanation and request for forgiveness.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: The accounts related to the apostates are now complete, the rest will continue in future, *Inshā'Allāh*.

Jazākumullāh
Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 16 June 2022